THURSDAY, August 26, 1773. THE NUMBER 381.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

WARSAW, May 8.

THE diet are going to eſtabliſh four commiſſions, that they may diſpatch their buſineſs as quick as poſſible; the firſt is to treat with the allied powers, the ſecond is charged with the affairs of the diſſidents, the third is to judge the King's aſſaſſins, and the fourth is to regulate the new form of government which is going to be eſtabliſhed in this kingdom.

May 10. Laſt Tueſday the anſwers of the courts of France, England, Sweden, and the republic of the united provinces to the King's letters, were read, by which all thoſe powers refuſe to concern themſelves with the affairs of Poland. Theſe letters are going to be printed, that nobody may flatter themſelves with the hopes of a foreign alliance in favour of this kingdom.

The miniſters of the three allied powers have complained heavily to the diet that they ſpend all their time in uſeleſs debates, and, therefore, that they allowed them but eight days from hence to finiſh all. In conſequence of which deputies have been appointed, and inſtructions given them, which are compriſed in 26 articles, to regulate that affair with them, and, as the conferences have begun, it is thought the diet will ſoon be finiſhed. Theſe deputies have orders not to enter into deliberation with the miniſters of the three powers about the eſtabliſhment of a new form of government.

May 12. Regarding the treaty of ceſſion, the King has remitted a note to the miniſters of the allied powers, ſetting forth, "that the republic could not diſcuſs on that ſubject without the concurrence of the powers who were guarantees of the treaties of peace made by Poland." The miniſters have returned a formal anſwer to this, the contents of which are not yet known.

Three ſquadrons of Auſtrian huſſars, and the ſame number of Pruſſians, entered this place, which has ſpread an univerſal conſternation. The foreign troops approach daily, and are not above a mile off. Quarters are demanded for them in all the houſes, and even in the palaces, not excepting thoſe of the royal family and all the convents. Notwithſtanding theſe preparations, the diet perſiſts in not agreeing to what the three foreign miniſters would have; for there ſeems now to be more alienation from it than ever, and will not conclude without coming to extremities, it is feared.

They write from Moldavia that 3000 Turks, having attempted to paſs the Danube, were ſo warmly received by General Potemkin, that 400 were killed, and 200 made priſoners.

Letters from Moldavia adviſe that the Ruſſian General Potemkin, having paſſed the Danube, had defeated the Seraſkier, with the loſs of 7000 Turks. The advices add that the Grand Vizier had thereupon demanded an armiſtice of fifteen days, which the general field marſhal had refuſed to grant; but that at laſt, on repeated inſtances, the latter had conſented to a ſuſpenſion of 24 hours, out of regard to the Vizier's perſon.

May 15. The diviſion of this kingdom made by the three allied powers is at laſt ratified, contrary to the expectation of the Poliſh nation. The reſpective claims of the three powers have been acknowledged by the King, the Senators, and the Nuncios. Every thing, however, was carried but by a trifling majority; 50 of the Nuncios were for the King, and 52 againſt him; and among the Senators there were twelve, and one out of the miniſtry, which was the Luthinian vice chancellor, who voted for the King.

As yet there is ſcarce forming any judgment with regard to the new form of government which is to take place in this kingdom; but it is ſaid the King will have very little to do with the government; that 800 Poliſh ducats per day will be allowed him for his table, and other expences of ſtate; the appointment of all civil and military employments will depend upon a council of ſtate, appointed by the three powers; the republic are not to have more than 12,000 regular troops in the ſervice, and each of the three powers will ſend 5000 men, to be ſupported by the republic.

May 17. An eſtafette, arrived here from Lublin, brought accounts that the Auſtrians had demanded from that waywode a contribution of 30,000 buſhels of corn, 30,000 buſhels of oats, and 30 000 loads of hay. We hear from Samogitia that 400 Coſſacks entered that place, to live at diſcretion, becauſe the dietines had broken up fruitleſsly. The Pruſſians continue exacting large contributions of proviſion and forage, which has obliged the greateſt part of the inhabitants to leave their houſes, and ſettle elſewhere, not being able to furniſh their demand; the Confederates having before taken great part of their ſubſiſtance away.

May 20. His Poliſh Majeſty is now ſenſible of his error in ſigning the act of confederacy ſo haſtily, and endeavours to ſhew, in every reſpect, that he was, in a manner, forced to accede to ſuch a meaſure by the miniſters of the three powers; nay, he has gone ſo far as to write a letter with his own hand to the Biſhop of Kiow, in which he diſapproves highly of the act, and proteſts, in a formal manner, againſt all the proceedings of the diet, now aſſembled at Warſaw. This letter has been privately handed about, and has reinſtated his Majeſty in the affections he was near loſing.

Great numbers of Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops are daily arriving here.

May 22. The diet is prorogued from the 19th inſtant to the 15th of September. The ſittings of the plenipotentiaries and foreign miniſters, which were to have taken place next Monday, is put off till after Whitſuntide. They will begin with the Auſtrian miniſter, then with the Ruſſian, and laſtly with the Pruſſian miniſter. Notwithſtanding the treaty of diviſion is ſigned, it is ſaid there will be another treaty, particularly regarding the limits of the Pruſſian boundaries.

Our miniſtry have, in writing, requeſted of the miniſters of the three allied powers that their courts would call all their troops out of this kingdom, as now every thing had been carried on as they deſired. The Ruſſian miniſter ſaid that it ſhould be done as ſoon as his court approved of it; the other two miniſters only undertook it *ad referendum*.

Peterſburg, May 4. The attaman of the Don Caſſocks, whom the Empreſs cauſed to be carried off from his capital ſome time ago, has received ſentence of death; but her Imperial Majeſty has mitigated his puniſhment to impriſonment in a fortreſs, and a heavy fine, reſerving the remainder of his effects for his maintenance. The carrying off of this attaman having occaſioned a revolt among his compatriots, the court was under a neceſſity of ſending ſome regiments there to quell the rebels.

Vienna, May 15. The freſheſt advices from Conſtantinople ſay that they intend to puſh on the war with the utmoſt vigour againſt the Ruſſians; that ſeveral couriers had been diſpatched, with 160 orders, from the Suitan, to the Baſhaws of the European and Aſiatic provinces, to ſend immediately a number of troops to the army; that alſo the Ruſſians have a conſiderable fleet in the Black Sea, yet they were in no fear of any enterprize againſt the capital from that ſide; that there were already ſix Turkiſh men of war off the Dardanelles, which are to be joined by a number of others, to attack the Ruſſian fleet.

Hamburgh, May 21. According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, preparations were making there for the reception of ſeveral thouſand Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Pruſſian ſoldiers. We alſo learn that that city is threatened with a contribution of 150,000 ducats, payable in three terms. Theſe letters alſo mention a conſiderable advantage gained by the Ruſſians over the Ottomans beyond the Danube.

Letters from Sweden announce that a plan has been formed, by which 14 ſhips of war, 5 frigates, and 2 brigantines, may be ready to put to ſea immediately, in caſe of neceſſity. There are actually 15 gallies in the port of Stockholm ready to ſail on the firſt orders.

Conſtantinople, April 17. This city was lately ſet on fire in five different parts; two women ſlaves, who were accuſed and convicted of being the authors of it, have been ſtrangled.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here a tartar with the news that three days after the plenipotentiaries had ſeparated there had been a ſmart ſkirmiſh near Couie, between the Ottomans and Ruſſians, to the diſadvantage of the former; and that the Ruſſians had advanced as far as Ruſſig, within 12 miles of the Grand Vizier's camp. Nevertheleſs a report prevails that there has been an action between the Turks and Ruſſian Coſſacks, between Siliſtria and Ruſſig, in which the latter were defeated; moreover, that the Maniottes, who have been joined by ſome hundreds of Albanians, are deſtroying part of the Morea.

Paris, May 20. A man pretending to be a prophet appeared here in February laſt; he went to all the houſes, preaching to the ſervants repentance and amendment, and looked ſo compoſed and ſpiritual, that moſt of them took him under their protection, and ſupplied him with the neceſſaries of life, for two or three months. The lieutenant of the police being informed of it, ordered a commiſſary to enquire about the man; in conſequence, an officer of the police brought him before the commiſſary. He told the magiſtrate that he was born in Heaven, and ſent by the Almighty, in a human form, to the capital of France, as the place of rendezvous for all ſorts of debauchery, bad examples, wickedneſs, &c. that his name was the *Avant Coureur* of the deſtruction of the city, which would be at an end the 15th of May; that a comet would appear in the month of April; if it had one tail an earthquake would be the inſtrument of its deſtruction; if it had two there would be a fire-rain; but if twenty parts of the inhabitants of that city changed their way of living, God would forgive the reſt, and keep it ſafe for thirty years more. When the commiſſary heard this ſtory he put ſome queſtions to him; but he told him that he would not compromiſe in anſwer with him, being ſent to preach to the people, to confound vice, and to comfort the poor in ſpirit; that he ſhould give no anſwer but to the King, as the envoy of the King of Kings. The report having been made to the lieutenant of the police, he ordered the prophet to be brought before him. He repeated to that magiſtrate the ſame ſtory, and refuſed to give any other ſatisfaction; he added, only, that he was ſure to be proſecuted for doing his duty. The lieutenant of the police employed all his rhetoric to draw him into a fair argument, but in vain; he then ſent him to Bicetre, where he is at preſent. A fine apartment has been granted him, and very good accommodations; nobody is admitted to ſpeak with him, but by permiſſion of the magiſtrate. Several doctors of the Sorbonne have paid him friendly viſits, though to no purpoſe. He continues in his confinement till he will give more ſatisfactory anſwers. Abſtracted from this ſtrange tale, he appears very ſenſible, is a good ſcholar, and is extremely reſigned to his confinement. His liberty has been offered, if he will condeſcend to give more light upon his miſſion; but he has refuſed, declaring he is ordered not to go farther upon that matter, and that he will die a faithful ſervant to the maſter who ſent him.

May 28. There has been another great diſturbance at Marmande, in Guyenne, on account of the high price of corn. The rioters ſtop the corn, pillage the magazines, beſiege the bakers houſes, and, in ſhort, there is an univerſal diſorder; the conſequences of which are to be dreaded.

Hague, June 2. Authentic letters from Peterſburg, dated May 11, confirm the news of the advantage lately gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, near Siliſtria, with theſe further particulars: That the latter having, in a neighbouring iſland, a body of about 2000 men, General Potemkin ſent thither a colonel with ſome cavalry, who from an ambuſcade attacked them ſo briſkly, that they loſt 500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Mentz, May 27. We have had ſome violent ſtorms here this week, accompanied with ſuch abundance of hail and rain, that moſt of the fruits of the earth are deſtroyed; and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, Kroenigſtein, Homberg, and Darmſtadt; from whence we hear that the lands which promiſed a plentiful harveſt of grain have been entirely laid waſte; inſomuch, that the poor peaſants will be obliged again to ſow oats, potatoes, &c. in order to procure a little neceſſary ſubſiſtance for their families.

LONDON, May 31.

LATELY was run at Monmouth the match between the Engliſhman and the little Welſh boy, ſeven miles, for 300 guineas, when the Engliſhman was beat *hollow*; but by coming in firſt the ſecond mile, he reduced the bet 50 guineas. The Engliſhman was knocked up in the 4th mile; but the boy run the laſt mile in three minutes and a half, and had he been well at firſt ſtarting, it is imagined he would have run the whole ſeven miles in twenty minutes. The bets before the race were ſix to four in favour of the Engliſhman, and during the ſecond mile, 100 guineas to one; but in the third the lad gave him the *go-by*, and beat him three miles in the ſeven.

The ambaſſador who has violated the character of a King's repreſentative, a nobleman, and a man of honour, wears a face of the moſt perfect indifference on the occaſion, and juſtifies the idea of a Frenchman's conduct on a diſcovery of cuckoldom made uſe of by Mr. Garrick in his epilogue to the laſt new tragedy of Alonzo.

It is not a little remarkable that as ſoon as one ſubject of high-bred incontinence dies away another ariſes. For the truth of this obſervation, let the public remember Lady S. B. Lady P. Lady G. Lady L. and now Lady C.

The French ambaſſador, Count Guignes, has given Lord Craven his choice of Spain or Flanders; to one of which countries he engages to repair on his leaving England, in order to give that nobleman the ſatisfaction he demands for the injuries complained of.

People without doors are more impartial than thoſe within reſpecting Lord Clive; although it is generally the cuſtom for the uninformed to rail at the rich, and to ſuppoſe that wealth is a ſufficient proof of criminality. Lord Clive is looked on by the unelected public as a man who ventured greatly, acted courageouſly, and gained largely; and if his doing the former encreaſed the power of the company, it encreaſed their revenues. He, therefore, had a right to ſeize the moment of compleating his own fortune, more eſpecially after he had amply diſcharged his official duty to his employers.

The ſtate papers and letters of the late Dr. Carſtares, principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and private ſecretary to King William, are now in the preſs, and will throw a very great light on the revolution. They include a variety of matters of the higheſt importance; and as Sir John Dalrymple's laſt volume has given a blow to Engliſh patriotiſm, theſe will offer a picture of Scotch politics and corruption. It will, however, be with this expectation, that in the one caſe the evidence is not complete, whereas in the other it will be perfectly ſatisfactory. It will appear, from their own letters, that the Stotch ſtateſmen were venal and corrupted in the very greateſt extremity.

The eloquent author of the eſſay on civil ſociety, Dr. Adam Ferguſon, is employed, we are informed, in painting the revolutions of the Roman ſtory; this great ſubject has not hitherto met with an hiſtorian equal to it. Catron and Rouille are circumſtantial and minute, but without diſcernment and penetration. Rollin is perpetually ſtarting aſide to make moral reflections; he is an excellent chriſtian, and a good man, but the moſt inſipid of all hiſtorians. Echard had parts, but they were not thoſe which figure in narration. Hooke, or thoſe who wrote for him, had induſtry and labour, but while they judge of every thing by the morality of the goſpel, hiſtory is falſified, and the moſt perfect characters are degraded. We ſhould hope that Dr. Ferguſon will exceed all theſe writers; indeed, it will be little glory to ſurpaſs them.

Dr. Maclean, the judicious translator of Mosheim, and one of the present clergymen at the Hague, had been furnished with the most ample materials for the history of the rise and progress of the republic of Holland, and its subsequent form and method. This is a glorious subject, and would require a bold and vigorous pencil.

[illegible] concerning the Baconian theory of moral sentiments, and of the ingenious treatise on the distinction of ranks in society, by professor Millar. This last work particularly struck the Parisians. The delicate and enlightened citizens of the continent were immediately [illegible] of the north. This system, new and elegant, was at the same time, in their opinion, so comprehensive, that [illegible] from which to account for every circumstance and peculiarity, that is curious or interesting in the history of man. They thought there could be nothing [illegible] than his views, nothing more admirable than the [illegible] of his reasonings, nothing richer than his illustrations, and nothing finer than his eloquence.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Extract of a letter from St. George's Key, Bay of Honduras, June 4, 1773.

"By this day's post we have received the following account: That a few days ago came into that river a species of Indians, not like any ever known in this country; they have already killed an Indian and a Negroe, and wounded a third; they have made many attempts on [illegible] the houses on the river; one person they killed in his yard, and the other cleaning his gun in his house. The Negroes, terrified out of their wits, refuse to work in the bush. These animals touch no kind of stock; whenever they smell human flesh they tear the place to pieces to get at their prey. Our condition is deplorable, and hardly to be described."

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Jupiter, Captain Ewing, from Londonderry, with 513 passengers. He sailed in company with the ship Alexander, Captain Hunter, who has on board 630 passengers, and with the ship Hannah, Captain Mitchel, with 580 passengers; the latter of which, we hear, is arrived at Newcastle, so that in these three ships, and Captain Cunyngham, this country will receive the addition of 2000 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 26.

[illegible] Thursday died, after sustaining a tedious and painful illness with the most christian fortitude, Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] printer to the colony. The general esteem the public entertained for him was fully evinced by the respect shewn in his remains, being attended to the grave by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants, and by the worshipful order of FREE MASONS, who with great solemnity paid the last honours to their deceased brother. The kind attention and concern expressed by each individual will ever demand the most grateful acknowledgments from his afflicted family.

It gives me the most heart-felt satisfaction, says a correspondent, to inform the public that, notwithstanding the bad prospect which presented itself at the beginning of the season, our fields of Indian corn are now in the most flourishing condition.

The Nelly, Orr, from Glasgow, is arrived in James river.

PHILEMON *and* D. C. *are both come to hand, and shall have a place in our next.*

NORFOLK, August 20.

On Tuesday last died Doctor JOHN SHEPHERD, of this place, much regretted, and in the bloom of youth, that promised long and extensive usefulness. Through a tedious and painful illness he displayed uncommon patience and chearfulness, and to his last moments still seemed to breathe that spirit of benevolence that had so much adorned his life. Amiable in his disposition and manners, skilful, charitable, and tender, in the duties of his profession, he was greatly endeared to his friends and acquaintance; and although he had not long resided amongst us, yet the unusual concourse of people that attended his remains fully testified that general esteem he had so deservedly acquired. As a public token of regard, the *Queen's independent company* of this place, of which he was a worthy member, were drawn out on Wednesday, in their uniforms, with the proper ensigns of mourning, and, after following the body in funeral procession to the church, where a suitable sermon was preached, they attended him to the grave, and there paid him the last military honours, while, by the decency and order observed through the whole, they exhibited a lively expression of their own feelings, and added great solemnity to the melancholy occasion.

What though, lamented man, thy pains were great,
Great is thy glory now, and bliss compleat:
And while the world deplores thy early fall,
Thy bright example shall inspire us all;
Shall teach us, while we catch thy virtue's fire,
Belov'd like thee to live, like thee expire!

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th of November next, before the Raleigh tavern, in Williamsburg,*

THE exceeding fine PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND in Chesterfield county, at the falls of James river, belonging to the subscriber, which contains upwards of 2000 acres, and, on account of its richness and situation, is deservedly esteemed the most valuable in the colony, nay, equal to any in America. It is in good order for cropping, and about 250 acres will be sowed in wheat this fall; from which may be expected to be reaped at least 2000 bushels. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and approved security to

W. BYRD, and his TRUSTEES.

To be RENTED *for one year, and entered on at Christmas,*

THE ORDINARY now occupied by the subscriber at Todd's Bridge, in King & Queen county. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premises.

3 BETTY TODD.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 26, 1773.

FOUND *in this city a* TOBACCO NOTE, *on* Bolling's *warehouse, number* 7, *gross* 1138, *tare* 130, *nett* 1008. *It is dated the* 16*th of* July, 1773, *is received from* Jesse Cogbill, *and witnessed by* Randolph *and* Archer.

JOSHUA KENDALL.

AS I am a creditor of Mr. John Semple for about nine hundred pounds, and have been requested by many of his creditors to attempt to secure their debts, my duty and inclination have led me to bestow much thought on the state of his affairs, and from the best information I can get, I am persuaded there is no possible means of getting a shilling in the pound, unless some such plan is adopted as herein will be mentioned, which Mr. Semple not only consents to, but says he is willing to do any thing the creditors shall approve; for this purpose I am named to request all Mr. Semple's creditors to give their attendance at Capt. Weedon's, in Fredericksburg, on the 21st day of September next, being the 2d day of the fair. Those who cannot attend in person are requested to instruct those they can confide in, who can attend to act for them; that such may the better instruct, the plan is here mentioned. Mr. James Lawson having obtained a mortgage on Mr. Semple's whole estate, to secure the payment of twenty thousand pounds sterling, including about nine thousand pounds for advances made by Messr. Crawford, Pagan, and Hamilton, while they were in partnership with Mr. Semple, it is thought this mortgage may be set aside, as to so much. A hope also subsists of doing so as to Mr. Lawson's part; but be the merits of these points as they may, a suit is now depending in the Honourable the General Court for that end, and will be prosecuted. This will necessarily take up some time, and till a determination, no sale can be made of Mr. Semple's estate, without submitting to this claim of Mr. Lawson's, which, from papers delivered me by Mr. Semple, I will venture to pronounce, is so circumstanced, as to the part of Messieurs Crawford, Pagan, and Hamilton, that it ought not to be submitted to without a decree in favour of it; consequently something must be done in the interim. Mr. Semple agrees to convey every interest he has to such of his creditors as will grant him a letter of licence for a reasonable time. This, in truth, is but a small concession on the creditors part; for, besides that Mr. Semple's person will not produce one farthing, he who imprisons him, in his present state of health, will be little less than a murderer. Such of the creditors as have been already consulted think that the furnace, which Mr. Semple can put them in immediate possession of, may be carried on to a considerable advantage. It is a fact, that, if well managed, it will produce 7 or 800 tons per annum, which may be brought to navigation, at convenient seasons, at less than 25 s. currency a ton; this, and the expence of making, must be advanced by the creditors. Five per cent. on their debts will certainly be very sufficient, and even half that will do in cash. Every thing but provisions may be had for goods, which may be had on credit; but can the whole, or a larger advance, be objected to? Can any one doubt a furnace, the best provided with ore and wood of any on the continent, and also furnished with several slaves, horses, and cattle, will not clear the farther expence of making the iron, especially when it is considered that there is a forge in the neighbourhood that has contracted for three hundred tons annually, and would gladly enlarge the contract? If any such there are, let them doubt on. Mr. Semple will make a conveyance to such as will accept it. For my part, I am one that will, and I know many others, and it is for the sake of equal justice that this acceptance is delayed to the time now proposed, when, however, I declare my readiness to yield my opinion to that of the then majority. At this meeting it will be expected that all the creditors that shall accede to the settlement will contribute rateably, in proportion to their debt, towards a fund for defraying the expence of the prosecution of the law suit against Mr. Lawson, and the charges of this advertisement; one per cent. not to exceed five pounds, to any creditor, will suffice. Those who decline this need not expect to have any benefit from the labour of others.

2 JAMES MERCER.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, August 17, 1773.

THIS is to certify that Mr. John Fisher, merchant at Osborne's, in the county of Chesterfield, has been under an engagement with me to pay Messr. Wayles and Randolph the amount of my bond (for Negroes purchased of them) since April last, being £.75 16 9½ currency; but failing to comply with his promise then, notwithstanding I furnished him with tobacco at ready money price, for that very purpose, I was induced to give Col. Richard Randolph an order on him, the 1st instant, for £.77 2 9, being for the above sum, with interest to that day, which was presented and accepted in a few minutes after it was drawn, in Haskins's racefield, as the said Randolph then informed me. EDWARD HATCHER.

Test. WILLIAM WEST, and JOHN WEST.

Chesterfield, August, 1773. } Sworn to before me, JOHN HYLTON.

CHARLES county, Maryland, August 10, 1773.

ON the 26th of April last I bought of a certain John Good, carpenter, then of this county, but now of Albemarle county, in Virginia, a large bay mare, with a star in her forehead, several saddle spots on her back, and branded on the near buttock P; and on Tuesday the 13th of July some wicked and malicious person came into my stubblefield, knocked the mare on the head, and cut her throat. Whoever will discover the villain, so that he may be brought to justice, and convicted, shall receive FIVE POUNDS. The said John Good brought the mare with him from Virginia, and has acknowledged to an acquaintance here that she was borrowed of some person there. He has been lurking about in the neighbourhood of my plantation a day or two before and after the act was committed.

3 THOMAS THORNTON.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Thursday the 30th of September, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND, in Amherst county, containing 997 acres, near Tinsley's Gap, and whereon the subscriber now lives, having on it a new dwellinghouse, 36 by 28, with a stack of brick chimnies, consisting of six fire places, and a brick and stone cellar under the whole, very convenient for a tavern or store; also a small dwelling-house, with two brick fireplaces, and a good cellar under it, a kitchen, with a good brick chimney, together with all convenient outhouses, barn, stables, dairy, cornhouse, smokehouse, &c. two good gardens, excellent apple, peach, and cherry orchards, with about 20 acres of fine meadow, and 40 acres more very suitable for that purpose; the rest of the land is well adapted for grain. Likewise 850 acres, adjoining the above, having thereon three plantations; one of which has near 70 acres of cleared land in good order for cropping, a large peach and young apple orchard, three new tobacco houses, a large barn, and an overseer's house; part of the said land is rich, consequently suitable for tobacco. Likewise two other tracts, one containing 700 acres; the other contains 240, with a fine plantation, and exceeding good apple, peach, and cherry orchards, together with about 25 acres of meadow land belonging to it, and some dwellinghouses. There is another tract, of 273 acres, with a plantation, apple, and peach orchards; the land is good for tobacco. All the above lands are well watered and timbered, and convenient to church, mill, and courthouse; any person wanting to see them may apply to the subscriber, on the premises. Likewise, at the same time and place, will be sold, all kind of houshold furniture, stocks of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and all necessary implements for husbandry. An undoubted right will be made to the purchaser, and a deed given for each tract at October court. Credit will be allowed as follows: Three months for one third, fifteen months for another third, and three years for the last payment; seven and a half per cent. will be allowed for ready money, otherwise bond and approved security must he given either to Mr. Neil Campbell, merchant in Richmund, Mr. Charles Irving, merchant in Albemarle, or to the subscriber.

10 HENRY KEY.

N. B. All persons to whom I am indebted are desired to bring in their accounts by the 30th of September, 1773; and those who are indebted to me are desired to settle their accounts on or before the above mentioned time, as I intend to leave the colony this fall. H. K.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately,*

EIGHT hundred and fifty acres of LAND in James City county, on Ware creek, and about a mile from York river. The creek affords about 100 acres of very good marsh, and extraordinary good fishing and fowling, and is large enough for boats and flats to pass up and down. The land is remarkably good for stocks of any kind, and is very well timbered, lies extremely convenient to church and mill, and about 14 miles from Williamsburg. The whole may be seen by applying to Major Dudley Richardson, who lives near the same. Any person inclinable to purchase may have it on paying twenty five pounds per hundred acres; one half of the money to be paid on the acknowledgment of the land, and twelve months credit will be given for the remainder.

3 CHARLES ALLEN.

ALL persons indebted to Richard Davis, late of Norfolk borough, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, in Glouceſter county; and those that have any demands against the said estate are requested to make them known.

10 JONATHAN LYLE, Executor.

WOOLLENS.

THE subscriber has now upon hand several bales of coarse woollens, properly assorted for a store, from 60l. to 80l. sterling value. Also a large quantity of coarse cloths and trimmings, in small bales, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. per yard sterling, which he intends selling by the bale, or retailing by the piece. I also expect more coarse woollens in very soon of all sorts. I sell at a low advance for cash, or short credit. Any person applyng to me, at Mr. John Woodside's, in Norfolk, or at the general courts, may depend on being served to satisfaction.

JOHN STONEY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Amherst county, greeting: We command you that you summon James Bush to appear before our Justices of our court of our said county, in chancery, at the courthouse, on the first Monday in next month, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him by M'Pherson and Minzies; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness Edmund Wilcox, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse, the 6th day of August, in the thirteenth year of our reign. EDMUND WILCOX.

COMMITTED to Hampshire county gaol a Negro man named HARRY, about 5 feet three inches high, and about 20 years old, cannot, or will not, tell the county wherein his master resides, but says his master's name is James Hardage, and that he lives about 3 miles from Potowmack river, and about 6 from Col. James Ball's; this is all the account he will give. The owner is desired to pay the usual fees, and take him away.

JOHN ROUSSALL, Deputy Sheriff.

TAKEN up, at my plantation, on Willis's river, about three years ago, a brindle steer, marked with an underkeel in the left ear, and with a crop and nick in the right. Appraised to 3l. Whoever claims the said steer may have it by applying to Mr. Joseph Moore on said plantation. JAMES SOUTHALL.

TAKEN up, in Stafford, a large black steer, marked with a half spade in each ear, and has a small streak of white in his forehead. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

JOHN BAKER, junior.

TAKEN up, in Augusta, two sheep, one of which had on a large bell, with a crop and bitt in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 6s. PETER HOG.

Hobbs Hole, August 23, 1773.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber's mill, near this place, two convict servant men, imported, last spring, in the Justitia, Capt. Gray, viz. PETER ROBB, by trade a baker, born in Scotland, is a well looking man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather turned of 30 years of age, is very straight and well made, except his legs, which are small; he has a very sharp, artful countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair, cut short, speaks very slow and smooth, and is very plausible in his answers. He had on, and carried with him, a blue fearnought jacket, and blue cloth breeches, both with black horn buttons, and too large for him, a blue sailor's jacket, with small white buttons on both sides of the breast, a brown linen coat jacket, and long trowsers, the jacket with sleeves, one or two striped holland shirts, and as many of oznabrig, a hat cocked very sharp, coarse Glasgow made shoes, with square carved yellow buckles, one pair of white thread and one pair of grey worsted stockings. He has much the looks of a sailor, and probably may endeavour to pass for one. JOHN FARRELL, by trade a cooper, born in Ireland, and has a good deal of the brogue; he is a sickly looking man, and pockpitted, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, his features are coarse, eyes blue, and hair pretty light, and cut short, his legs seem to be swelled, he stoops a good deal, and walks badly. Had on, and carried with him, a blue fearnought jacket, and blue cloth breeches, both too large for him, and with black horn buttons, the breeches tied at the knees with tape, a red and white striped cotton and linen jacket, with sleeves, double breasted, and the stripes across, a large new felt hat cocked behind, a black silk handkerchief tied round his neck, a pair of black and a pair of grey worsted stockings, new shoes, and square brass buckles, a brown linen coat jacket, and trowsers, and several striped holland and oznabrig shirts. They have both been whipped, a few days ago, for hogstealing, and their backs must still be sore. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and delivers them to the subscribers, shall have THREE POUNDS for each, if taken fifty miles from this place, FIVE POUNDS, if at a greater distance, or TEN POUNDS if out of the colony; and if secured in any other province, so as we may get them by sending for them, FIVE POUNDS reward for each,

M'CALL & SHEDDEN.

PETERSBURG, July 24, 1773.

RUN away from Mr. Thomas Banks's store, in Mecklenburg county, in May last, a Negro wench named JUBA, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has a remarkable scar on one of her arms; she has been but lately imported into this colony from St. Vincents, and speaks English very indistinctly. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and secures her in any gaol, or delivers her to Mr. Thomas Banks, Mr. James Ingram, merchant, in Norfolk, or the subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

EMANUEL WALKER.

JAMES CITY, August 18, 1773.

ALL *persons who have any just demands against the estate of* Emery Hughes, *deceased, by bills, bonds, mortgages, &c. are desired to make them known immediately to*

G. HUGHES.

To be SOLD, by auction, at Prince George courthouse on Tuesday the 14th of September, being court day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on Warwick Swamp, in said county, being the unimproved moiety of the tract on which Mr. John Thompson, jun. now lives, containing about 792 acres, and will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may suit the purchasers; also a small piece, adjoining the former, containing 60 acres. Credit will be allowed till the 1st of January, 1775, on giving bond and approved security. These lands were formerly in dispute between Capt. John Thompson and his son John, but they have both joined in conveying them to me; so that the title is now indisputable. Any person desirous of purchasing may see the lands by applying to Mr. Nathaniel Harrison, of Sussex, near the premises.

WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

HANOVER, June 17, 1773.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony very soon, and desires that all persons who have any demands against him will apply for payment before the 1st of August next. The concerns in this colony of Messr. Farell and Jones, of Bristol, merchants, will be left under the direction of Mr. John Winston, merchant in Hanover; to whom all persons indebted to the said Gentlemen, and who have declined their correspondence with them, are desired to pay their respective balances. It is hoped no one will compel him to the necessity of pursuing disagreeable methods to enforce payment, after the great indulgence that has been already given.

6 THOMAS EVANS.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

tf

CAROLINE, May 7, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose, of Amherst, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal title.

tf THOMAS LOMAX.

YORK TOWN, August 3, 1773.

THE subscriber has on hand about three hundred pounds sterling worth of *EUROPEAN GOODS*, which he will dispose of at a low advance, by wholesale, and make the terms of payment convenient to the purchaser.—He requests the favour of all those indebted to him to pay off their bonds and accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without respect of persons.

THOMAS ARCHER.

RUN away from the subscriber, in New Kent county, a likely, well set Negro fellow, named WILL, about 40 years of age; and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is quick of speech, and very fond of liquor; had on, when he went away, a cotton waistcoat and breeches, and oznabrig shirt. He was formerly the property of Mr. Benjamin Valentine, of whom I purchased him, and in whose neighbourhood he may probably be lurking, or about Williamsburg. However, as he is extremely artful, there is also a probability of his endeavouring to make his escape out of the colony; for which reason I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of it, or entertaining him, at their peril. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS.

3* RICHARD CROSHOR GRAVES.

NORFOLK, July 27, 1773.

THE subscriber has lately received, on consignment from the manufacturer, in bales of about 23 pounds sterling value each, a large parcel of KENDAL COTTONS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, payable next April. Any person inclinable to purchase will please to apply to him at the ensuing meeting in Williamsburg, or afterwards, by orders addressed to him here.

JAMES INGRAM.

*** The subscriber has also for sale Irish linens and sheetings, tin ware, British and German oznabrigs, tweeling, and hats; also red and white wines, rum, and sugar.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Elizabeth City a new Negro man who will not, or cannot, tell his name; he has his country marks in his face, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has A. P. marked on his left breast, and has on oznabrig shirt and trousers. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'LACHLAN, G.

GLOUCESTER, August 14, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

Good WEST INDIA RUM;

ALSO

MADEIRA WINE,

OF THE LONDON *QUALITY, The PRODUCE of a remarkable fine VINTAGE.*

JOHN SEAWELL.

DUMFRIES, August 16, 1773.

For LONDON,

THE snow HIBERNIA, JOHN ROBERTSON, master, now taking in TOBACCO at Quantico, Potowmack river, on liberty of consignment, at eight pounds sterling per ton. All persons desirous of making use of this opportunity are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 17th of September, on the premises, pursuant to an act of Assembly,

A TRACT of land in King & Queen county, containing about 1000 acres, lying upon the Dragon Swamp, the property of Mr. William Todd. The land is very good, has all conveniencies for cropping, and enough of it cleared to work at least twelve hands. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers; to whom twelve months credit will be allowed, they giving bond and approved security to

GEORGE BROOKE,
GREGORY BAYLOR,
WILLIAM LYNE,
JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN,
RICHARD TUNSTALL, jun.
} Trustees.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland, the 12th of August last, an Irish convict servant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the smallpox, has short dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old striped jacket, several white and oznabrig shirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, striped holland trousers much stained, shoes and stockings of many sorts, a hat almost new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted last June Oyer court was a twelvemonth for horsestealing. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that some time after the said Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamsburg, and applied to John Randolph, Esquire, for a pass, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

DANIEL GRANT,

WHO LATELY KEPT TAVERN

AT THE SIGN OF THE *BUCK,*

NEAR *PHILADELHIA,*

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened an INN and TAVERN, at the sign of the *FOUNTAIN*, in that large and commodious house lately built by Mr. Gough, in Market Street, Baltimore. He has provided every thing for the accommodation of Gentlemen, their servants, and horses, in the best manner; and those who chuse to favour him with their custom may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation. He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the Gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent his former house; and as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Caroline county a Negro woman who calls herself MOLL, and says she formerly belonged to Mr. William Bell, at Orange courthouse, and that he sold her to one Mr. Thornton; she is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 35 years old, has two remarkable scarcs in her face, extending from her eyes downwards, and is cloathed in cotton and brown linen, such as is usually given to Negroes. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

The GAOLER.

ON Friday the 6th instant escaped from Vaulter's ordinary, in Essex county, near Micou's, through the connivance of Cornelius Slavin and his wife, in whose custody they were, two runaway white servant men, which Simmons Everet was bringing from New London, in Bedford county, to their master, Richard Lee, in Westmoreland county. As they were handcuffed, they could not have made their escape, if they had not been let loose on purpose. The names of the servants are as follow: WILLIAM WALKER, alias SMITH, a gardener by trade, and a convict; he is slim made, has very white teeth, which he shews when he speaks or laughs, short strait black hair, blue eyes, thin visage, a coarse voice, and a cough, and has a remarkable swing in his walk. THOMAS PUTTRELL, an indented servant, by trade a butcher, and understands gardening and farming, is a lusty, well made fellow, of a fair complexion, has hazle eyes, brown hair, which curls in his neck, is round faced, has very white teeth, which he shews when he speaks or laughs, is quick of speech, and has a butcher's steel with him. The above servants are meanly cloathed, unless they have a wallet of Everet's clothes with them, which was in Slavin's custody, and is missing; it contained two pair of leather and nankeen breeches, a nankeen jacket, two pair of white thread and one pair of black worsted stockings, a glass pocket bottle, a white hickory stick, with a dagger in it, and a pewter ferret to it. When Everit called at Slavin's in the evening, in order to induce him to stay all night, Slavin told him the smallpox and flux were at Leeds and Hobb's Hole, and in almost every house on the road between his ordinary and those places. What renders it more suspicious, the next morning he refused to get his horse for him, which obliged Everet to get it himself; and during the time he was after his horse, the above servants were permitted to make their escape. Everit also says that Slavin called the servants fools for trying to escape by land, and told them they ought to have gone off by water to Norfolk. In all probability, they may attempt to pass for sailors. I will give a reward of FIVE POUNDS for each of them, if secured in any gaol, or if brought to me, in Westmoreland county.

RICHARD LEE.

FOR SALE,

THE house wherein Mr. Hansen formerly kept store, in Petersburg, and in which Doctor Hall now resides. Likewise three tracts of land, viz. one in Dinwiddie, about 25 miles from Petersburg, containing 700 acres. Most of this tract is exceeding good for grain of all kinds, and the remainder may be laid off to great advantage in a meadow; on it is a new dwellinghouse, kitchen, &c. Another in Halifax county, containing upwards of 2000 acres of good tobacco and corn land, on which I lately built a compleat gristmill, &c. The third tract lies on the river Hyco, in Orange county, North Carolina, almost adjoining the Virginia line, and contains about 300 acres of as rich low ground as any in the colony. The times of payment will be made agreeable to the purchasers.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

A SOBER, DILIGENT,

JOURNEYMAN BARBER,

WHO UNDERSTANDS

WIGMAKING AND HAIRDRESSING,

WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT

BY APPLYING TO WALTER LENOX,

IN *WILLIAMSBURG.*

*** *Or I would gladly purchase the remainder of a* SERVANT's *time, if he is well acquainted with the above business.*

W. L.

AGREEABLE to an advertisement in Mr. Rind's Gazette, a number of the subscribers under the act of Assembly for opening the FALLS of JAMES RIVER met at Capt. Gunn's, and on comparing the subscription papers before them for that purpose, and knowing of others, are of opinion that a sum nearly sufficient to effect that desirable purpose is already subscribed; but as the subscribers assembled did not think themselves sufficient, under the act, to proceed on a business of such importance, they desire, and most earnestly request, that all persons concerned, as subscribers (or if any of them be dead, that the persons empowered to act for them) will give their attendance at Capt. Gunn's, in Richmond, on the first day of September next. It is expected that those Gentlemen, who to forward so useful an undertaking have subscription papers in their possession, will attend with them; or if business of greater consequence prevents that, in that case they will, under a safe conveyance, send them to Mr. James Buchanan, of Richmond, at or before the said meeting.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
RICHARD ADAMS,
JOHN MAYO,
WILLIAM CABELL, junior,
JOSEPH CABELL,
CARTER HARRISON.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, appears to be 10 years old, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on both shoulders and buttocks D. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

JAMES EASTHAM.

COMMITTED to Sussex county gaol an outlandish Negro man, who cannot, or will not, tell his owner's name, and appears to have been in this country but a little time. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has on the usual cloathing of labouring Negroes. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BERRYMAN, Gaoler.

PETER HARDY

BEGS leave once more to address the public, by informing them that he has opened shop at the BRICK HOUSE belonging to the estate of Col. Custis, near the Market-house, where he intends to carry on the COACH and CHAISE making business, with all its appendant branches, in the most elegant and *finished* manner, particularly the ornamental part, viz. carving, gilding, painting, and japanning; all which different branches he flatters himself he is well acquainted with, having studiously endeavoured to obtain them by a long course of practice in Europe; and it gives him the utmost pleasure that those Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their commands since his residence in this country are highly pleased, as they have frequently signified, with the execution of his work.

ALSO

ELECTRICAL MACHINES,

OF ALL SORTS, WITH DIRECTIONS TO USE THEM.

He moreover desires to inform the public that he has engaged a workman in the BRASSFOUNDER's business, whose knowledge in that profession, he can venture to affirm, is surpassed by no one in America; any Gentleman, therefore, may be supplied with all kinds of brass work on the most reasonable terms. But he must, however, request all those who entrust him with their commands to produce the cash on the delivery of their work, which will the better enable him to carry on his business with spirit and alacrity. Every command, however trifling, will be most gratefully acknowledged.

*** Two or three journeymen, who are well acquainted with the coach and chaise making business will meet with encouragement by applying to said Hardy; and those who have old brass to dispose of will be allowed a good price for it, if delivered to him, in Williamsburg.—He would willingly take two sober, discreet lads, as apprentices.

FOR SALE immediately, altogether, or to any number of purchasers that will agree upon a division among themselves,

TWELVE hundred acres of LAND in Surry, one mile below the courthouse, and adjoining Nottoway river for about a mile, which affords plenty of fish, and contains near 100 acres of low grounds, well stocked with cypress, and other timber; in the banks are plenty of shells very good for lime. Great part of the high land is cleared, has a pretty situation on it for a house, and cleared land sufficient for ten or twelve hands to cultivate grain on. Mr. Clements, Mr. Hoomes, or Mr. Balfour, will shew the land; and for terms apply to David Ross, Esquire, merchant at Petersburg. 30 J. SYME.

FOR SALE,

SEveral valuable tracts of land, adjoining each other, or at both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THREE thousand acres of LAND in Brunswick county, on the river Meherrin. Part of this land is that valuable plantation whereon my father in his lifetime resided, and has a large body of as rich low ground as any in the colony. There are four or five hundred acres of the land cleared, most of which is under good fence, and in fine order for cropping; the remainder is found very serviceable in pasturage, which it yields in the greatest perfection. The improvements consist of an antient dwellinghouse, many convenient outhouses, and several new and very substantial barns. A further description is unnecessary, as a purchaser, unacquainted with the land, would, no doubt, incline to see it before he bought. It may not, however, be improper to observe, that it may be divided into two advantageous settlements, which would be found extremely valuable to persons who resided on them; but my residence out of the colony makes me desirous of disposing of them, which I will do on very advantageous terms, allowing the purchaser liberty to name the time of payment, not to exceed five or seven years, and paying the annual interest punctually. The terms of sale may be known on application to my brother, who lives adjoining the lands, or to me in Newbern, North Carolina.

J. EDWARDS.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from Neabsco Furnace two convicts and an indented servant belonging to the Honourable John Tayloe, Esquire, viz. JOSEPH LOVED Y, from the west of England, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy coloured hair, a red beard, a pretty smooth face, very squeaking voice, a large scar on his throat, and his knee has been disjointed when he was a boy, which makes him trail his leg when he walks. He went off some time last fall, and was seen, I am lately told, about Mr. Zeen's iron works, in Frederick county; so that it is presumed he is still in that or some of the back counties, and may be employed in the farming or team driving business, which he professed, but is very ignorant of both. He carried with him a blue fearnought and a white cotton jacket, long trousers died brown with tan bark, and in other respects was clothed as servants commonly are. The other convict is named TYNIE ROACH, a lad about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and ran away last month from a sloop of Col. Tayloe's, then in Rappahannock; he is fair, though of a ruddy complexion, somewhat pitted with the smallpox, has a smooth insinuating tongue, light coloured hair, and has been a sailor ever since he came in the country, which is about 4 years ago. He had on, and took with him, a new blue fearnought jacket with horn buttons, a blue double breasted jacket with large metal buttons, a red silk handkerchief, a good many oznabrig shirts which he stole from the sloop's crew, besides a white one he stole from the master, a pair of leather breeches, a new felt hat bound round with red ferret, and a band of the same. The indented servant is named JAMES M'LANE, a Scotchman, of the most unparallelled ingratitude, and ran away last winter from a schooner in Potowmack river, which I imprudently made him skipper of. He is a short well made man, of a brown complexion, with black hair tied behind, and had a variety of clothes of his own which he carried with him; he talks very much of his feats in the last war, and of having been in most parts of the world. Whoever secures the said servants, or either of them, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward for each, and be paid all reasonable charges.

THOMAS LAWSON.

*** It is imagined that each of the above servants have got forged passes and discharges with them. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or concealing them, and masters of vessels from carrying them out of the country, at their peril.

I HEREBY inform the public that as soon as I can settle my affairs I intend to leave this country; and to enable myself to purchase elsewhere, resettle myself, and to prosecute the mercantile business with more ease, and to a greater extent than hitherto it hath been im my power, I propose selling the following lands, viz. Upon the line dividing the counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte the noted tract known by the name of Finny Wood, containing 2357 acres. As the quality of this land is generally known, and has ever distinguished itself as being remarkably fine, it is unnecessary to say any thing about it in that particular. The improvements are very considerable, having every necessary building suitable for a planter or farmer, and I may venture to say they are in as good order as any in the colony; nor are the plantations in less order than the improvements, being cleared in the most regular form, under good fences, preserved as much as possible from running into gullies, and, by being constantly shifted into winter grain, are as capable of produce as ever. The crop now growing upon this land is tended by 28 hands, and promises to produce, should the weather be agreeable, 30 hogsheads of tobacco, 1500 barrels of Indian corn, 3000 bushels of wheat, and 1000 gallons of peach brandy. I once sold 850 acres of this land for 2500l. but finding my bargain to be bad, I gave a consideration to be off; and have several times been offered 3l. an acre for great part of it, but being resolved never to divide it, I refused every such offer. My price for the whole tract has been fixed for some time at two guineas per acre, and which is adjudged by those acquainted with the land to be very reasonable. However, that I may be the sooner prepared to prosecute my schemes as aforesaid, I will take fifty shillings an acre, one half to be paid at the time a title is made, and the residue in twelve months after. A title shall be made at the next court after the bargain, and possession given at Christmas next.—In the county of Charlotte, about five miles from Finny Wood, a tract containing 2929 acres, improved with a plantation sufficient to work seven or eight hands, several small dwelling houses, two tobacco houses, and a corn crib; also a gristmill, which, with little expence, may be made very valuable, and a good apple and peach orchard. This tract affords a great quantity of very valuable creek low grounds, and a considerable quantity of very fine high land. My price for this land is a thousand pounds; and a right will be made, possession given, and payments made, in the same manner as for Finny Wood.—In Charlotte county also, and about ten miles from Finny Wood, a tract containing 1020 acres, lying upon Staunton river, at the mouth of Cedar Creek, improved with a plantation sufficient to work about five or six hands, several good barns, an overseer's house, and a Negro quarter. This tract affords about 100 acres of river low grounds, equal to the best upon the whole stream, and formed in such a manner that it is benefited by every fresh that goes over it; also a considerable quantity of creek low grounds, and high land, which produces tobacco of a quality inferior to none. My price for this tract is 750 l payable in like manner as for the other two pieces.—In Mecklenburg, upon Finny Wood creek, and adjoining Finny Wood, a tract of 500 acres, improved with an overseer's house, Negro quarter, corn crib, a tobacco house, and cleared land, that is fresh, sufficient to work four or five hands. This tract affords a considerable quantity of very fine tobacco land, both high and low, and produces admirably well. My price for this tract is 500l. payable at Christmas next, when a title shall be made, and possession given.—In Mecklenburg also, and is the place whereon I live, a tract containing 715 acres, improved with a dwelling house 48 feet by 26, divided below into four convenient rooms, a passage, several closets and beaufaits, and above, into two rooms and a passage, five dormer and four sash windows on each side; there is a brick chimney at each end, which affords a fireplace to each room below stairs, and underpinned with brick. The whole (except a small matter of painting) is finished off in a genteel manner. There is also a store house, lumber house, ordinary house, kitchen, dairy, meat house, barns, cribs, stables, quarters, overseer's houses, school house, tailor's and blacksmith's shops, all new, and built in the best manner to answer their several purposes, and a plantation sufficient for 12 or 15 hands, formed with the greatest regularity to render the culture and tillage of it the most easy and convenient; it is under exceeding fine fences, and has adjoining it a large pasture well enclosed, two peach and three large apple orchards, with a variety of other fruit trees of the best kind, and chiefly grafted. The soil of this piece of land is very rich and strong, produces every thing that I have tried in it very well, but being of a stiff and thirsty nature, winter grain is most applicable to it, such as wheat, rye, and barley, and is more level than any I have ever seen in the back county. It is likewise situated in a very healthy spot, having exceeding good water, and being a high place, clear of any kind of swamps, or sunken grounds. I would recommend this piece of land either to a merchant or a farmer; for the latter none can answer better, being, as before mentioned, equal to any for winter grain, and will undoubtedly answer for the former, as it is fixed for that purpose in the center of the county, and in a thick settled neighboured of able people, has public roads leading to it from every quarter, and, what will yet make it more answerable to this purpose, it may be expected that all or chief of my friends and customers will become so to whoever may succeed me. My price for this land and settlement is 1500l. one third payable when the title is made, and a third yearly till the whole is paid. A title shall be made at the first court after the purchase, and possession given in November next.—In the town of Petersburg two lots or half acres of land, known by the numbers 41 and 42, in the plan of the town; they are situated on the main street, are the most beautiful lots in the whole place, and are improved with a very large and convenient dwelling house, that has three good rooms and a passage both above and below stairs, and a well built cellar of brick the full size of the house, a large and well calculated store and lumber house, kitchen, and dairy. My price for those two lots, or half acres, is 500l. payable, with interest, 125l. annually, till the whole is paid. Possession and title shall be made and given the purchaser at any time. Any person inclinable to purchase any of the lands above mentioned may be shewn the same by applying to me any time between this and the last of August, as I shall during that time be constantly at home.——That I may be the sooner and better prepared to execute my intentions, I hereby give notice, that on the 10th day of September next I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, at my aforesaid dwelling house, the several estates hereafter mentioned, and which I hold by recorded deeds of trust, to secure me in the payment of large sums of money due from the persons here respectively mentioned: The tract of land whereon Henry Crenshaw lives, in Lunenburg, together with his Negroes, stock, household furniture, &c. The land whereon William Easley lives, in Mecklenburg, together with his Negroes. The land whereon John F. Thompson lives, in Mecklenburg, together with his Negroes. The Negroes and personal estate of Peter Ragsdale, in Mecklenburg. The Negroes and personal estate of John Hammonds, in Charlotte. The land and personal estate of John Clemmonds, in Mecklenburg. The land of Robert Tucker, in Mecklenburg. The Negroes of David Chandler, in Charlotte. The land and personal estate of Ephraim Pucketts, in Mecklenburg. The personal estate of John Bing, in Mecklenburg. The land of Joel Moore, in Mecklenburg. The land and personal estate of Lewis Akin, in Mecklenburg. A Negro and personal estate of Jesse Taite, in Mecklenburg. The land and personal estate of William Brown, in Lunenburg. The personal estate of Thomas Smith, in Mecklenburg. The Negroes of Robert Christopher, in Mecklenburg. The Negroes of Thomas Farrar, in Mecklenburg. The land and personal estate of John Clark, in Mecklenburg. The land of Henry Robertson, in Mecklenburg. The personal estate of Lewis Toone, in Mecklenburg. Part of the estate of Henry Isbell, in Charlotte. The land and personal estate of Edward Crews, in Mecklenburg. The land of James Camels, in Mecklenburg. The land of James Flynns, in Mecklenburg. The personal estate of Philip Johnson, in Mecklenburg. The Negroes of Carter Clarks, in Mecklenburg. The land and Negroes of James Clarks, in Mecklenburg. And the land of Daniel Gorries, in Mecklenburg.—As it is probable that the sales of all the estates aforesaid cannot be made in one day, I here give notice that it will be continued from day to day till the whole can be compleated. MATTHEW MARABLE.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at present occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north side of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houses upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; also the public storehouse at the same place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber. THOMSON MASON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/. the first Week, and 2/. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Jany 13- 1895 THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1773.

A ſketch of the character of JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, *the preſent Emperor of Germany.*

THIS Monarch is now in the 24th year of his age, and ſhould the hand of fate ſpare him a few years longer, in all human probability, he will prove the firſt royal character in Europe, and, perhaps, will not only poſſeſs the titular honour of Emperor of Germany, but be inveſted with every imperial and arbitrary power, and become ſole maſter of that large empire, in the fulleſt extent of the word.

For the political welfare of the kingdom, it may be neceſſary for its Sovereign to have ſome ambition; yet where that is the moſt ruling paſſion of his mind, the dangers his realm is ſubject to are infinite. The Emperor Joſeph poſſeſſes a large portion of ambition, yet it is ſo tempered by a particular fondneſs for his hereditary dominions, and family, that he never will hazard any ſtep which may in the leaſt tend to interrupt the general peace of the empire; and though he pants as much as the Emperor Charles the Fifth ever did for univerſal monarchy, ſtill the fear of plunging his own dominions in diſtreſs, and, perhaps, eſtranging them from his family, ſtrongly deters him. Bred up, and ſtill a pupil in the Machiavelian political principles of the King of Pruſſia, and poſſeſſing an infinite ſhare of patience and diſcernment, he ever plans his ſchemes with judgment, and executes them with prudence; his late ſucceſs in Poland is a ſtrong proof. Some years have elapſed ſince the ſcheme of ſeizing that kingdom was adopted by the three powers who are now in poſſeſſion of it. The Empreſs, nay, the King of Pruſſia himſelf, was intent upon carrying it into execution, by the Emperor's repreſenting to them that the factions of the Confederates, and the differences between the King and the republic were but then in their infancy of diſeaſe, that it was better to uſe ſecret fomentations, until they arrived to a greater degree of malignity, and then, when the whole body was weakened, to ſeize it at pleaſure; the advice was approved, and has too fatally ſucceeded.

It is almoſt impoſſible to account for his courage, as it has not been, as yet, put to any particular trial, yet, outwardly, the magnanimity, the ready boldneſs and reſolution, which dictate all his words and actions, ſeem to ſpeak him as brave as he is wiſe. His addreſs is noble, and at the ſame time ſo pleaſingly inſinuating to every rank of people, that he commands reſpect and love; as the enthuſiaſtic degree of pleaſure which appears when he enters the court, in public or in private, where any perſon has the honour of ſeeing or hearing him, ſufficiently teſtifies.

He has a perfect knowledge of all the different ſtates of Europe, &c. their reſpective connections, political governments, commerce, &c. and no man is ſo well acquainted with the real ſtate of Germany, its intereſts, dependencies, ſituations, or contingents, than the Emperor. He is well read in the claſſics and antient hiſtory, ſpeaks the Engliſh, French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, with fluency, is tolerably acquainted with moſt of the mathematical ſciences, and is paſſionately fond of the belles lettres. But he pays a much ſtricter attention to politics, and ſtudying the ſcience of war, than to any. They ſeem to engroſs all his attention; and ſo aſſiduous is he, that the minuteſt buſineſs of ſtate is ſeldom executed without his knowledge.

The ſtrict obſervance of his duty to the Empreſs Dowager, his mother, his real affection for the Princes and Princeſſes, his brothers and ſiſters, render him particularly conſpicuous.

Yet adorned with all theſe virtues, he is revengeful, cruel, and never forgets an injury, and is of a very amorous conſtitution, but changeable; and though a variety of ladies have been honoured with his careſſes, his intrigues are managed with ſo much privacy, that they are ſeldom known by the moſt intelligent people, and are hardly ever made public.

His religion is known, as far as it is poſſible to know any man's, by his outward deportment, as he is ever obſerved at his devotions to be unaffectedly and attentively pious.

In fine, if we contraſt his virtues and vices, we ſhall find him a great character. His moſt dignified ſituation, the care of which he takes upon himſelf, and the number of people ever attendant on a court, whoſe intereſt it is to miſlead their Sovereign, makes it a matter of admiration that he preſerves ſuch a conſiſtency as now marks his conduct; and were he not poſſeſſed of ſome deficiencies, it would be more than ever yet fell to the lot of the man, or the Monarch.

LONDON, June 3.

YESTERDAY the American paper currency bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons. And the ſame day a great aſſembly read a firſt time the bill to enable his Majeſty to raiſe [illegible]00,000l. by loan, on exchequer bills, for the purpoſe of relieving the Eaſt India company.

Read a ſecond time, and committed, the bill to enable the governors of Greenwich hoſpital to diſpoſe of unclaimed ſhares of prize money, during the courſe of the laſt war.

The diſpute between the courts of Ruſſia and Denmark, concerning the dutchy of Holſtein, is referred to the mediation of the King of Pruſſia, who is to decide it at once, and to be a guarantee of the treaty that will take place in conſequence thereof.

Freke Dikes Hore is appointed commiſſary of the muſters, and judge advocate of Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wilkes received the following on Saturday: "A common council holden in the chamber of the "Guildhall of the city of London on Friday the "28th of May, 1773. This court doth unanimouſly deſire ſuch *members of parliament* as are "members of this court to oppoſe the bill, now "depending in parliament, reſpecting the Eaſt India "company." HODGES.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 30.

"This town is all alive on the certainty of their Majeſties coming to ſee the fleet, where many officers of the navy and others are arriving every day. They have now a certainty of a great naval promotion. Six admirals are to be made, and ſix poſt captains, ſix maſters and commanders, and twelve lieutenants, and an addition given to the ſubaltern officers of the fleet. We hear that many ſuperannuations will take place in the yard; that commiſſioner Hughes will be knighted, and have a penſion; the admiralty and navy boards will be down with their flags, and the Earl of Sandwich, we are told, will have the garter given him on this occaſion:—The firſt princely viſit the fleet has ever had in this reign."

June 5. All thoughts or expectations of a ſpeedy peace between the Porte and the court of Peterſburg are for the preſent entirely vaniſhed.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, May 25.

"Orders have been juſt iſſued by the department of war to raiſe 20,000 men immediately in the northern provinces of Ruſſia, and a body of 8000 horſe in the provinces of Ingria, Livonia, and Novagored. Cannon, ſmall arms, powder, ſhot, and all kinds of military ſtores, are conſtantly arriving here from England, Holland, France, Sweden, Hamburgh, &c. and the greateſt aſſiduity is uſed in fitting out the ſhips of war at Revel, Riga, and on the coaſts of the Black Sea; to man which the greateſt bounties and encouragement are offered."

It is reported that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has made ſeveral applications to Admiral Elphinſtone to return into her ſervice, but that he has continued to decline accepting of them.

The King of Poland, in his ſpeech to the diet on the 5th of May, concluded with the following remarkable words: "I have done all in my power, I have tried every thing, and neglected nothing!"

They write from Leghorn that a fleet of Venetian ſhips; conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, ſailed from the Adriatic for the Levant the 25th of April; and that it was reported there that the ſenate had openly ratified their treaty with the court of Peterſburg.

On Wedneſday orders were ſent to Chatham for the ſmall ſloops of war, laid up there in ordinary, to to be rigged and fitted out for ſervice; the like orders are ſent to Sheerneſs.

The 21ſt inſtant is the day propoſed for his Majeſty's arrival at Portſmouth. The royal attendants are to be only the maſter of the horſe, the lord of the bedchamber in waiting, and the groom. It is ſuppoſed that Lord Robert Bertie, as bedchamber in waiting, and Sir George Oſborn, as groom, will have the honour to attend the King on this excurſion.

The commiſſioner's houſe is appropriated for his Majeſty's reception; a royal bed is ordered to be got in readineſs immediately. It is imagined the King will dine on board the ſeveral flag ſhips alternately, commencing with Admiral Pye's the day he arrives, on board the Barfleur, where the royal ſtandard will be erected.

On Wedneſday Capt. Phipps and Capt. Lutwage, in the Racehorſe and Carcaſe frigates, ſailed from the Nore, to attempt the diſcovery of the north weſt paſſage.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May 18.

"In a former letter I ſent you the ſubſtance of the King's declaration, which having been delivered to the miniſters of the three allied courts, they demanded an audience on the 7th of this month, when they rejected all mediation, and added, that a reſolution muſt be taken before the expiration of eight days, to ratify the treaty of partition of the country which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of their reſpective courts; that, in caſe of refuſal, at the end of that term 30,000 men would enter this reſidence, to live at diſcretion, and that the city would be obliged to pay a contribution of 150,000 ducats. Theſe menaces having ſhaken the firmneſs of moſt of the members of the diet, the treaty concerning the diviſion of this kingdom, made by the three allied powers, was confirmed laſt Thurſday (the 13th) by a majority of votes, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole Poliſh nation."

The orders iſſued from Madrid for recruiting the army from every diſtrict was quietly obeyed, except in the capital of Barcelona; at which place there were great diſturbances. In the evening of the 4th of May about 2000 workmen aſſembled, armed with whatever fell in their way, with which they proceeded to the cathedral, and interrupted, with their alarm bell, the ſervice. The Biſhop and his canons in vain exhorted them to return peaceably home. After this they took their rout to the palace of the commander in chief, at which place was held a council, when it was agreed to inform the populace that the enrollment ſhould be ſuſpended till they had received an anſwer from Madrid how to act. The populace then diſperſed, without committing any outrages.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 28.

"A letter from Marſeilles, from a very creditable hand, ſays that the royal order for preſſing every merchant ſhip coming into that harbour, which was recalled the firſt of this month, has been iſſued again, in conſequence of which they preſs every merchant ſhip of our own nation; and we are informed from Corſica that they preſs people in every corner there. We are alſo informed, by letters from different parts of the kingdom, that ſeamen daily paſs in their way to Breſt and Toulon; and from different parts in Spain we learn that all their armed ſhips are actually ordered to join ours in the Mediterranean. By all theſe, and ſtill more corroborating circumſtances, we may judge with certainty that our court will veey ſoon declare themſelves againſt Ruſſia."

The troubles at Bourdeaux, in the province of Guienna in France, on account of the high price of bread, ſtill continues. Above 10,000 peaſants aſſembled on the banks of the river, and ſtopped every veſſel that had corn on board. The magiſtrates are doing all they can for the eaſe of the poor, and have requeſted that no troops may be ſent, as the riſings of the people do not originate from wantoneſs, but from a real or artificial ſcarcity.

Extract of a letter from Colebrookdale, May 31.

"About four o'clock on Thurſday morning laſt a dreadful tremor of the earth, which laſted about ten minutes, was ſenſibly felt in this neighbourhood. At the Birches upwards of 30 acres of land, moved from its former ſituation, and ten acres (moſtly a bank) that lay by the Severn, ſlipped quite acroſs the river, and ſtopped up the channel; but the water ſoon made its way, and has already worn a channel, and at a conſiderable diſtance joins its uſual courſe. Where the river ran is now a high bank, with 20 lofty oaks ſtanding upon it; the other land followed the bank, with hedges and trees ſtanding (except a few which are overturned) and full the extent of two miles, of good arable and paſture, rendered uſeleſs for the preſent, the ground being ſeparated into chaſms from ſix inches to as many yards, and ſome few at leaſt twenty yards over. Mounts are reduced into hollows, and hollows into mounts. The turnpike road is moved above thirty yards towards the Severn, and rendered, to all appearance, forever impaſſable. A barn was carried about the like diſtance, and thrown into a hollow. The appearance is dreadful beyond deſcription. On Friday the Reverend Mr. Fletcher preached a ſermon on the ruins, and, in a moſt pathetic diſcourſe, expatiated on the works of divine nature, and concluded with a recommendation to his hearers, to prepare for the laſt great and awful day; and hoped that the preſent dreadful ſcene would prove a ſufficient warning to them."

We hear that the fleet which is ordered to rendezvous at Spithead the middle of this month, will conſiſt of 28 ſhips of the line, three of them of the firſt rate, eleven frigates, and nine ſloops of war, beſides five yachts.

June 7. The pretended amendment made to the Eaſt India regulating bill, reſpecting the reverſionary power of appointing granted to the company, comes to nothing, as it is not to take place till within ſix months of the expiration of their charter.

The clauſe in the India bill, preventing any perſon, holding any civil or military office under the crown, from receiving or accepting any preſent or gift from any of the Indian Princes, was taken under conſideration on Thurſday laſt.

After the clauſe was gone through, Lord Clive obſerved that ſuch reſtriction would be productive of great inconveniences, particularly when any town was beſieged; that inſtead of entering it by capitulation, the army would, at all times, wiſh to take it by ſtorm, for the ſake of the plunder. His Lordſhip dwelt much upon the neceſſity there was for leaving a diſcretionary power in the governor and council, to allow preſents to be received by commanders of armies, and other officers, at the ſiege or taking poſſeſſion of a town. The committee did not ſeem to approve of his Lordſhip's advice.

After this General Conway got up, and ſupported his Lordſhip's opinion; and Mr. Stanley alſo aroſe up, and entered deeply into a debate upon the right of receiving preſents. This engaged Sir William Meredith in the controverſy, who ſupported his former motion againſt the noble Lord, as the firſt and great example that ought to be made, and brought forth to the cenſure of the houſe; that if he had ſucceeded

in that, other gentlemen, nearly as culpable as the noble Lord, were intended to be the objects of parliamentary enquiry; but the houſe having thought fit to let the great example eſcape, it would be needleſs to accuſe others of leſs guilt, and who were led on by the force of that great example only.

The clauſe relating to the reſtraining perſons not belonging to the company from carrying on any inland trade was much debated, but agreed to at laſt by all parties.

The committee then proceeded through the remainder of the clauſes without further oppoſition, and agreed to report their proceedings to the houſe, which was accordingly done, and the bill ordered to be printed.

The negotiation of the treaty between the courts of Peterſburg and Stockholm has aſtoniſhed all the politicians in France, ſo great a blow to the French intereſt in Sweden being very little expected at this juncture.

Some letters from the continent ſay that the King of Pruſſia had like to have been burnt lately by reading in bed. He had fallen aſleep, during which the curtains had taken fire.

June 8. It appears by the Eaſt India bill now filled up, and printed with the amendments, that the ſalary of the governor general is to be 25,000l. per annum, and that of the four council 10,000 l. per annum each, who are to be nominated in the act, and that the ſalary of the chief juſtice is to be 8000l. and the three other judges 6000l each; the judges to be appointed by his Majeſty. The governor and council are not to be removeable, except by his Majeſty, upon repreſentation made by the court of directors of the Eaſt India company for the time being; and in caſe of the avoidance of the office of ſuch governor general by death, reſignation, or removal, his place ſhall, during the remainer of the term of five years, as often as the caſe ſhall happen, be ſupplied by the perſon of the council who ſtands next in rank to ſuch governor general; and in caſe of the death, removal, or promotion of any of the ſaid council, the directors of the company are empowered, during the remainder of the term of five years, to appoint, with the conſent of his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, under his or their ſign manual, a perſon to ſucceed to the office ſo become vacant in the council; and till ſuch appointment ſhall be made, all the powers veſted in the governor general and council, ſhall continue in the governor general and council ſurviving.

The following are the three additional clauſes to the bill, viz.

1. That all the rights, intereſts, privileges, and authorities, now veſted in the Eaſt India company, and which are not hereby expreſsly taken away, altered, or varied, ſhall remain in the ſaid company, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had never been made.

2. That any member or proprietor of the company, who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of October, 1773, be poſſeſſed of any ſtock amounting to 1000l. ſhall be deemed qualified to vote at any election of directors, or at any general court of the company, that ſhall be held after the firſt day of October, 1775, any thing contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; and the oath and affirmation preſcribed, ſhall, as occaſion may require, be altered in ſuch manner, in reſpect to the continuance of the poſſeſſion of ſuch ſtock, as to comprize the time aforeſaid.

3. That the ſaid ſeveral proviſions, relating to the ſaid governor general and council, ſhall commence from the time that public proclamation ſhall be made of the arrival of the governor general and councellor, appointed, or any three of them, at Fort William, in Bengal; which proclamation the ſaid governor general and council are required to make.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Suffolk's, with ſome diſpatches from Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Vienna.

They write from Paris that that court hath concluded a three years ſubſidy with the court of Denmark and republic of Genoa.

We hear that the report of the validity of the two royal marriages will be made by the lord chancellor in the upper houſe on Monday next, the 4th inſtant; a call being appointed for that day.

We hear that the aldermen Kirkman and Plomer are intended to be put in nomination for ſheriffs for the year enſuing, by the popular party.

Extract of a letter from Glouceſter, June 7.

"On Thurſday arrived here a barge belonging to the widow Rogers, of Shrewſbury, which brings an account that the Severn has already formed a channel for itſelf through the meadow into which it was turned by the ſlip of the bank mentioned in our laſt. The people on board this barge ſay they were the firſt who ventured through the new cut, and that they had ſufficient depth of water, though they were loaded with 30 tons of goods. The ſpot where this remarkable event happened is thus deſcribed: The Birches was a conſiderable eminence that overlooked the Severn and the meadows on the oppoſite ſide; it lay 400 yards below Builders, or Buildwas bridge, which is about ten miles from Shrewſbury. The ſlip is ſuppoſed to be cauſed by the late rains, which, getting down to the rock on which this bank ſtood, looſened the foundation, and its weight carried it into the river. The depth of the earth that moved appears to be 20 yards, and the quantity of land 20 acres, or rather more. The turnpike road is moved ſeveral yards, and turned up edgeways. The people above Buildwas ſay they were greatly terrified before they knew of the ſlip, for the Severn ran up towards Shrewſbury with a great current, for a conſiderable time; a circumſtance never before heard of."

Whitehall, June 5. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Wilſon, Eſquire, chief juſtice of his Majeſty's iſland of Dominica, in the room of James Aſhley Hall, Eſquire, deceaſed; and William Campbell, Eſquire (commonly called Lord William Campbell) to be captain general and governor in chief of his Majeſty's province of South Carolina, in America, in the room of Lord Charles Greville Montague. His Majeſty has been alſo pleaſed to appoint Francis Legge, Eſquire, to be captain general and governor in chief of his Majeſty's province of Nova Scotia, in America, in the room of Lord William Campbell.

Towbridge, Wilts, May 24. The clauſe in the will of the late William Temple, Eſquire, of that place, by which he bequeathed a legacy to Mr. Wilkes, is couched in the following terms: "For his ſtrenuous exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and his glorious and noble defence of the Engliſh conſtitution againſt a ſeries of deſpotic, tyrannical, and wicked miniſters."

Newcaſtle, May 29. Wedneſday the Jupiter, Captain Walker, bound for Nova Scotia, ſailed from the harbour of Sunderland into the road there, where ſhe was to take on board 150 perſons, who purpoſe ſettling in America.

Liverpool, May 21. We are informed that Mr. Thomas Cottingham, exciſeman, at Brumbrough, in Cheſhire, who is now 73 years of age, conſtantly walks his round, which is 20 miles a day, 120 miles a week, 6240 a year, and he has done the ſame for the laſt 50 years, which makes 312,000 miles, and is nearly equal to ten times round the world.

QUEBEC, July 8.

Arrived here on Thurſday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, two companies of the fourth battalion of the royal artillery, who are to relieve two companies of the firſt battalion of that corps, viz. Captain Macbean's (major in the army) now ſtationed here, and Captain Simpſon's at Montreal, and the upper poſts. The company for Montreal is now on its march for that place.

July 15. On Tueſday morning laſt the 21ſt regiment, or royal North Britiſh fuſileers, under the command of Major Sutherland, after having been eight years in America, embarked on board the tranſports which brought the ſeventh regiment here, and expect to ſail today. They arrived in this garriſon in the month of Auguſt laſt, from Philadelphia, where they were but a ſhort time. They have ſerved ſeveral years in the Floridas, where they have loſt numbers by the unwholeſomneſs of the climate. During their ſtay here they have loſt only four, and were nine months in the place before the firſt died; three of conſumptions contracted in Florida, and the fourth by having been froſtbitten. Such an inſtance has not happened in the garriſon ſince the conqueſt, not even in young and healthy corps immediately from Great Britain and Ireland. Their behaviour in general while here has been ſuch as to acquire them the thanks of the commanding officer of the northern diſtrict in a public manner, and gain them the eſteem and affection of the inhabitants, who regret their departure.

PORTSMOUTH (New Hampſhire) July 23.

Caſt away, the 10th of laſt month, on the reefs of Volclaim, the eaſtermoſt parts of Martinico, the brig Occaſio, Captain Eypes Greenough, from this port, loaded with lumber and fiſh. It is thought there will not be any thing ſaved. The men with much difficulty were taken off the wreck by Captain Zachariah Gage, of Beverley, two of which arrived in this town. No lives loſt.

BOSTON, July 26.

Laſt Saturday two whalers arrived here from the Streights of Belleiſle, who inform that on their return from thence one of them met with a ſhallop near the iſland of St. Peter's, who told him that the Hope armed ſchooner, commanded by Lieutenant Dawſon, ſome time before, being in chaſe of another ſhallop, was overſet by a ſudden guſt of wind, and all on board drowned. The other whaler, having put into a port, was told the ſame ſtory by ſome Frenchmen. Another veſſel, arrived here from Newfoundland, brings the like account.

PROVIDENCE (Rhode Iſland) July 3.

Laſt week at the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Providence, a bill of indictment was preferred to the grand jury againſt the printer of the gazette, for printing and publiſhing, by requeſt, not "*a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious libel*," but *a well known eſtabliſhed* TRUTH, which cannot be diſproved, viz. that J—n C—e, Eſquire, a member of the committee of correſpondence, appointed by the general aſſembly, had, "in a very flagrant manner, ſhamefully violated and betrayed the faith and confidence repoſed in him by his country, in yielding obedience to a mandate from the commiſſioners of enquiry, and anſwering interrogatories before them on oath, thereby fully acknowledging their juriſdiction, and endeavouring to counteract the laudable deſign of the houſe appointing the ſaid committee:" And that a motion had been made, at a meeting of the freemen, for the town "to inſtruct its repreſentatives, that in the next ſeſſion of aſſembly they uſe their influence to diſplace the ſaid J—n C—e, Eſquire, from being a member of the committee of correſpondence. This very extraordinary attempt to deſtroy the liberty of the preſs became a matter of great expectation, and did not fail to alarm the friends of freedom; their apprehenſions, however, ſoon ſubſided, the honeſt jury having returned the bill IGNORAMUS.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 2.

Laſt Tueſday arrived the Father's Goodwill, Captain Moorſon, in about 57 days from London, by whom we are informed that the Albany, Captain Bunyan, and the Groſvenor Indiaman, now a maſt ſhip, were to ſail in three or four days after him; on board the latter John Penn, Eſquire, late lieutenant governor of Pennſylvania, and his lady, were to return to Philadelphia.

Auguſt 5. On Monday evening the new play called *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER* was acted at the theatre in this city to a judicious and polite audience. Its ſucceſs in England was unprecedented, and on our ſtage unexampled. Mr. Hallam and every other actor exerted all their comic powers, and appeared thrice themſelves on this occaſion. The exceſſive mirth produced by theſe ſcenes of genuine wit, fun, and comicality, preſage a very numerous reſort to the laſt performance of them, with the facetious diſtreſſes of that jetty varlet MUNGO, in the PADLOCK, this evening, when the company will take leave of the town, and in a day or two Mr. Henry, their treaſurer, will ſet out for Annapolis, to prepare for opening the theatre in that city, at the enſuing races.

Mr. Douglaſs, manager of the American company of comedians, is gone to Charleſtown, South Carolina, to arrange matters againſt the arrival of the actors, after they have performed a month at Annapolis.

Laſt Saturday morning, juſt before day break, the ſhip Hopewell, Captain Long, bound to this port from Whitehaven with coals, went aſhore oppoſite to Fire Iſland Inlet; the laſt caſt of the lead in the mate's watch was in ten fathom water, and in leſs than ten minutes afterwards ſhe ſtruck; the weather was quite calm when the diſaſter happened. However, ſome hopes are entertained of her being got off; ſhould that prove the caſe, this will be the firſt veſſel ever known to eſcape deſtruction that was aground upon that part of Long Iſland.

Extract of a letter from St. George's Key, Bay of Honduras, June 4, 1773.

"On the 28th ultimo an inſurrection broke out amongſt the Negroes in the Old River; at their firſt ſetting out they killed two white men. By the Negroes, who have made their eſcape from them, we learn that this matter had been long concerting. Three days ago there were above an hundred armed men ſent after them; at firſt there were only 22 or 23 inſurgents. This moment we have received the melancholy account, by a white man and woman, who had been taken and afterwards releaſed by them, that on the firſt inſtant the rebels came to their houſe, firſt bound them to a poſt, and then robbed it of every thing they choſe to carry off, and obliged all the Negroes to join them. The white man, whom they ſaved, and Mr. John Hill, were ſtanding together, when one of the rebels ſhot the latter dead; they then proceeded to attack two families at five miles diſtance, declaring they would kill all the white inhabitants there, and ſome time after four guns were heard to go off at one of the ſaid houſes, which we fear has proved fatal to all the whites. Their numbers are ſuppoſed to be 70 or 80 ſtrong; we are obliged to be under arms night and day. Captain Davis, who commands the Diligence ſloop of war, has been extremely kind and uſeful with his men and arms. There will be very little wood of any kind ſhipped from hence this year. I believe the inſurrection will be general; there are ſeveral Negroes in the New River taken to the buſh, and yeſterday, as a craft was coming down the Rio Honde, they killed the ſteerſman, and went off to the Spaniards, who will protect them. Theſe diſturbances will altogether put a ſtop to buſineſs; indeed moſt people threaten to leave the country.

ANNAPOLIS, July 29.

We hear from Frederick county that about ten days ago one Moſſman of Baltimore town purchaſed a parcel of convicts, in order to diſpoſe of them again to advantage; all of which he ſold before he reached Frederick town, except four men, with whom he was proceeding towards Hagar's town; but, about two or three miles on the other ſide of Frederick town, one of the ſervants told his maſter he was two much fatigued to go any farther; they, therefore, all reſted themſelves on an old tree by the ſide of the main road. After ſome time, Moſſman told them they muſt proceed on their journey, but they refuſed, and immediately threw him backwards over the tree, dragged him about five ſteps into the woods, and then cut his throat from ear to ear, took his pocket book, and then went over the mountain, calling at every tavern on the road. They were met by a man who had ſeen their maſter on his way up with them, and enquired of them concerning him. They ſaid he was a little behind, refreſhing himſelf; but after riding ſeveral miles without hearing of him, concluded he had been murdered by them. He accordingly alarmed the neighbourhood; they were purſued, taken, and are now in gaol at Frederick town, having ſigned a confeſſion of their guilt before a magiſtrate.